## Kissinger Scored by House Panel

Leaked Report on CIA Printed in N.Y. Paper

BY JACK NEISON Times Washington Bureau Chief 1793

WASHINGTON-The House Intelligence Committee report that the House recently refused to release concludes that the CIA; "far from being out of control, has been utterly responsive to the instructions of the President and the assistant to the President for national security af-

The report, which includes a survey of covert activities from 1965 to 1975, is extremely critical of the U.S. intelligence-establishment in general and of Secretary of State Henry, A. Kissinger in particular: Kissinger served as national security adviser toformer President Richard M. Nixon: and to President Ford until last November 1

-The report surfaced Wednesday in a New York publication: It criticizes Kissinger not only for approving the illegal wiretapping of 17 journalists and government officials, but for directing questionable and unsuccessful -covert activities and: for withholding crucial information from other intelligence officials

- Kissinger exercised virtual one man control over the Forty Committee intelligence group; which had jurisdiction over major, politically sensitive covert projects, during the

Watergate era of the Nixon administration (late 1972 to late 1974), according to the document, the day were

The House committee concluded that poor intelligence brought America to the brink of war! during the Mideast war of 1973 and adversely affected American foreign policy in other countries, including Vietnam, Portugal and Cyprus.

"The committee has examined CIA covert action operations and has considerable evidence that they are irregularly approved, sloppily implemented, and at times have been forced on reluctant CIA by the President and his national security adivser," the report declares.

The major sections of the report surfaced as a special supplement in New York's Village Voice, a weekly. A committee source, after reading the 24-page document; told The Times it was identical with the official committee report, which the House voted to withhold from publication on Jan. 29.

E Before the House vote, numerous news articles based on the committee's investigation and findings had been published. And on Jan. 26, the New York Times published several articles that it said were based on a copy of the 338-page document.

The Ford Administration and CIA officials accused the committee of leaking the report and urged the House to stop official publication of it until sensitive national security material could be deleted.

M. 12 The report is highly judgmental but it does not appear to contain sensitive national security material. A committee staff member said: "It may contain material embarrassing to Kissinger and some others, but it has no security secrets"

Thomas B. Morgan, editor of the Village Voice, said the decision was made to publish the report, even though much of its contents had leaked previously, because "the cu-mulative effect of that document is overwhelming in terms of what it shows about lawlessness and mismanagement in our intelligence ser-vices."

Morgan would not say how the newspaper obtained the report, but said he and other editors thought that with the special House committee disbanding this week the report might never be published "and we just felt it was a responsibility somebody had to take on, so we did it."

The House committee concluded that "on several occasions involving highly sensitive projects, CIA was summarily ordered by the President or his national security adviser to carry out a covert action program. It is further clear that CIA has been or dered to engage in covert action over the agency's strong prior objections."

The committee castigated Kissin ger for his handling of intelligence involving the strategic arms limitation treaties, declaring that intelligence analysis of Soviet compliance his hindered by arbitrary and inconsistent attempts to prevent leaks of SALT data."

I"The prime factor in this situation is Dr. Kissinger, with his passion for secrecy and his efforts to concentrate power and to consolidate ultimate control of important intelligence functions, through his various bureaucratic roles, the committee concluded.

Kissinger has attempted to confrol.

the dissemination and analysis of data on apparent Soviet violations of the strategic arms pact, the commit-tee reported, adding that some of Kissinger's comments on his withholding of data "are at variance with the facts."

The Forty Committees review and

approvál měchanism for covert action included formal committee meetings from 1965 to 1972; but fell into virtual disuse in 1972, according to the report. There was one formal meeting in 1972 and none in 1973 or 1974.

Kissinger, as chairman of the Forty Committee, depended on "telephonic approvals of committee members for covert projects, the report said. He and the CIA director, "having the incentive and the resources to cope

with committee business, dominated the process it added.
In 1972, according to the report, Nixon and Kissinger virtually by passed the Forty Committee in implementing a \$16 million program to channel secret aid to the Kurds in their rebellion against the govern-ment of Iraq

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